The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVI. *Friday Evening*, August 28, 1801. No. 782

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

From the Gazette of the United States.

COUNTRY GAZETTE.

WE feel great satisfaction in being able to inform our friends that the publication of the Country Gazette will commence in a few days. The number of subscribers received is greater than was expected—it exceeds 500.—Arrangements are now making, and in the course of next week, the first number will be published.

Those gentlemen who take the Daily Gazette and who mean to take the Country Gazette in lieu of it, are requested to give us immediate information, and all gentlemen who have subscribed will please to forward their names, that we may know what number of papers to print.

☞ The Printers in the United States who are not unfriendly to the Gazette of the United States, are requested to announce the publication of the Country Gazette.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1801.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of an alias writ of venditioni exponas from the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, to the Sheriff of said county directed, there will be exposed to Public Vendue at the Court House in Greensburgh, on the third Monday in September next, all the right, title, interest and estate which was of George Coghan, late of said county, deceased, in and to a Tract of Land lying in Allegheny county, on the bank of the Allegheny river, in the tenure of Samuel Ewalt, containing one hundred and eighty two acres, less or more, levied upon at the suit of Joseph Bloomfield, administrator de bonis non, &c. of William Humphrey, deceased, whose executors, &c. were William Allen, Andrew Allen, and Joseph Turner, deceased, and the said William Humphrey was executor, &c. of William M'Iwain, dec'd. To be sold by

JOHN KUHNS, Sheriff.

August 18, 1801.

IN pursuance of a warrant from under the hand of his Excellency Thomas M'Kean, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the great seal of the state, dated at Lancaster the 13th day of July, 1801, and to the Sheriff of Allegheny County directed.

Public Notice is hereby

given to the Electors within the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler, (being part of the District composed of the counties of Washington, Allegheny and Green) that they are to assemble at their respective Election Districts on the Second Tuesday in October next, and then and there elect, agreeably to law, one fit person to serve in the House of Representatives of the United States, in the room of Albert Gallatin, Esquire, resigned.

Dated at Pittsburgh, this 20th day of August, 1801, and in the 26th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Out-Lots near Pittsburgh.

PART of the Farm of the subscriber has been laid off into small Out Lots for the accommodation of such as may be desirous of purchasing. The excellent quality of the land is well known. A plan of the whole may be seen at FERREE's Tavern in Pittsburgh, where sales will be made on the eighth of September next. The terms of sale will then be made known, and the title amply secured, by

James Patterson.

August 18, 1801.

A List of Letters remaining

in the Post Office at Franklin, July 1st, 1801.

ALEXANDER RANKIN, near Meadville, care of Wm. M'Carter; Amis Robbans, Little Sugar creek, the waters of French creek; James M'Cirdy, Rich hill township, Green county; James Carr, New Ireland, Crawford county; Sarah Wilson, French creek, care of William Miles, Oil creek; Samuel Graham, care of John Lowrey, near Venango.

STRAYED away from the subscribers the 9th July last, Two Steers and One Heifer, one of the Steers is about 7 or 8 years old, is lengthy and well made, is a dark red along the sides, and a small white stripe along his back, large spreading horns, and is blind of the off eye. The other Steer is 3 years old, short and weighty made, a light red, with white over his rump like a stripe, and the same over his shoulder or neck, good spreading horns, his legs mostly white, no ear mark. The Heifer is 3 years old, a dark red, short horns, the near ear cut in the under side, the off ear cropt a little, a small white spot in her face, expected to calve about this time. Whoever takes up said Strays or either of them shall have One Dollar reward for each and reasonable charges if delivered to John Kenny, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, 4 miles from Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER PHILLIPS,
JAMES MEANS.

August 20, 1801.

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler.

Fellow Citizens,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myself a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the ensuing Election, and should you think proper to elect me, my best endeavours shall be used to perform the duties of the office with care, punctuality and fidelity.

JACOB CASTLEMAN.

August 20, 1801.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on the bank of the Ohio river, two miles from Pittsburgh, a Black MARE, with a white scratch down her face, has a remarkable thick mane, and has no shoes on, has a small bell on with a little piece cut of one side. Whoever takes up said Mare and delivers her to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

WIDOW M'CANE.

August 14, 1801.

M'Kee's Port Races,

WILL commence on the 22d of September, over a course of three miles and repeat, for a Purse of *Sixty Dollars*, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, each to ride catches.

On the 23d, a Purse of *Forty Dollars* will be run for over a course of two miles and repeat, free as above, &c.

On the 24th, a *Sweepstake* will be run for over a course of one and an half mile and repeat, free as above, &c.

It is to be observed, that the horse winning the first day will be precluded from running the second day; and the horses winning the first and second days, will be precluded from running for the Sweepstake.

The horses to be entered with *Alexander Simrall*, of said place. The entrance money to be Four Dollars for each horse.

N. B. Four Horses must be entered on the first day, and three for the second and third, and to start precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. each day.

Allegheny county, August 12, 1801.

Came to the plantation whereon the subscriber lives, one mile below the mouth of Chartiers creek, a red and white spotted COW, marked with a piece out of one ear—she calved a few days since. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ADAM KELLAR.

August 8, 1801.

GLASS,

A FEW *Boxes and Half Boxes of 8 by 10, for Sale. Also, a handsome assortment of*

Dry Goods and Groceries,

on very low terms, as usual, by

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Pittsburgh, August 5, 1801.

N. B. They still continue to keep an elegant assortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the best quality.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,
Near HENDERSON's FERRY,

Has just received, and for sale, *Wholesale* and *Retail*, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

such as

FINE and coarse muslins of every kind
Chintzes
Silks
Coloured crapes
Silk and muslin shawls
Silk and cotton stockings
Silk ribbons
Hair ditto
Marseilles
Dimities
Durants and Calimancoes
Ginghams
Cassimers
German, French, and Irish linen
Bed ticking
Striped nankeens
Flannels
Checks
Diaper, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Silver Watches, Hardware and Groceries.

Pittsburgh, July 23, 1801. tf.

Stray Hogs.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Broadhead's Road, about ten miles from Beaver town, on the 1st of June, seven HOGS, two of them sows, and five shoats, one of them has a bell on, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and a slit in the left. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

SARAH GREEN.

June 3, 1801.

The subsequent LIST contains the names of the FEDERAL REPUBLICANS who have been dismissed from office, by the President of the United States, on account of their political opinions, and the names of the persons who have been appointed in their places since the 4th of March, 1801.

1. Alexander James Dallas, Attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, in the room of John Wilkes Kittera; dismissed.

2. John Smith, Marshal of the same district; in the room of John Hall; dismissed.

3. William Irvin, Superintendant of public stores at Philadelphia; in the room of Samuel Hodgdon; dismissed.

4. Robert Jones, Store-keeper at the same place; in the room of John Harris; dismissed.

5. Peter Muhlenberg, Supervisor of the revenue of the district of Pennsylvania; in the room of Henry Miller; dismissed.

6. Daniel Carrol Brent, Attorney for the district of Columbia; in the room of J. M. Lingan; dismissed.

7. John Thompson Mason, Attorney; in the room of Thomas Swann; dismissed.

8. William Gardner, Commissioner of Loans for the State of New-Hampshire; in the room of John Pierce; dismissed.

9. Joseph Whipple, Collector of the district of Portsmouth, in the same State; in the room of Thomas Martin; dismissed.

10. Woodbury Langdon, Navy Agent at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; in the room of Jacob Sheaffe; dismissed.

11. Edward Livingston, Attorney for the district of New York; in the room of Richard Harrison; dismissed.

12. John Swartwout, Marshal of the same district; in the room of Aquila Giles; dismissed.

13. Daniel Ludlow, Navy Agent for New York; in the room of James Watson; dismissed.

14. David Gelston, Collector of the Port of New York; in the room of Joshua Sands; dismissed.

15. Samuel Osgood, Supervisor of the district of New York; in the room of Nicholas Fish; dismissed.

16. William Smith, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal, and.

17. William Vans Murray, Minister Resident to the Batavian Republic; dismissed, by a vacation of their respective legations.

18. Charles Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid; in the room of David Humphreys; dismissed.

19. Samuel Bishop, Collector of New-Haven, in Connecticut; in the room of Elizur Goodrich; dismissed.

20. Ephraim Kirby, Supervisor of the district of Connecticut; in the room of John Chester; dismissed.

21. David L. Barnes, Judge of Rhode Island district; in the room of Ray Greene; dismissed. An informality in filling up the Commission of Mr. Greene, afforded an opportunity for his removal.

22. William C. C. Claiborne, Governor of the Mississippi Territory; in the room of Winthrop Sergeant; dismissed.

23. Reubin Etting, Marshal of the district of Maryland; in the room of David Hopkins; dismissed.

24. Daniel Marsh, Collector of the Port of Amboy; in the room of Andrew Bell; dismissed.

25. James Linn, Supervisor of the District of New Jersey; in the room of Aaron Dunham; dismissed.

26. Hermanus H. Wendell, marshal of the district of Albany; in the room of Jame Doll; dismissed.

27. Joel Lewis, Marshal of the district of Delaware; in the room of Robert Hamilton; dismissed.

28. George Blake, Attorney for the district of Massachusetts; in the room of Harrison G. Otis; dismissed.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA.

"If a due participation of office is a matter of right, how are vacancies to be obtained? Those by death are few, by resignation none."

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

WHEREAS it appears from the written declaration of our new Chief, that the patriotism of a certain SECT is like to escape, in the manner of Sir CHARLES SURFACE's valor, unless it is nourished and fed with certain "loaves and fishes"; and whereas it appears that the federal SECT, who now hold offices, have an obstinate habit of living, and do not or will not die, to the great detriment and injury of the patriotic SECT; it is hereby recommended, that if this federal SECT will not consent to resign or die, knowing, as they do, the "DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI," they be forthwith transported to KILKENNY in IRELAND, and exchanged for an equal number of the patriots of said KILKENNY, who, according to the best of our knowledge, are always ready to aid and abet the injured and insulted rights of man.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

ALLEGORY.

Mr. Russel,

NOT long since I was informed, that in the town of TIVERTON, (State of R. I.) as a man was walking in the woods he thought he heard an articulate voice hardby him; he turned and looked to where the voice seemed to come from and saw a snake; and to his surprize, found the head and tail to be in conference.—Says the tail to the head, I am dissatisfied. What is the difficulty, replies the head; Why you have taken the lead long enough and I am determined not follow on longer, said the tail.—Well, but says the head, what have I done that is wrong in taking the lead? It seems to be nature's dictate that I should lead, and we have always gone forward with ease and propriety.—But you have tyrannized over me long enough says the tail, and I am for "liberty and equality."—Well says the head, to shew myself a friend to peace, and to convince you that I have not heretofore taken the lead from a wish to tyrannize; take the lead and go on.—Forward went the tail dragging the compliant head.—It had not gone far with its lightless lead, before it went between two sticks that lay near each other, the body was soon crouded and directly stuck fast.—The tail began to spurm and wreathe: Why don't you go forward; say the head, (rather threwdly.) The tail not willing to suffer the mortification of being beat, tried again; but found that the more he tried the faster he was. The head observing it, says, I hope you have now tried the experiment to your satisfaction. The tail immediately confessed his error, gave the lead again to the head, which soon removed the difficulty, and the snake went off with beautiful sprightliness into the bushes out of sight. A.

Official Bulletin of St. Domingo of the 19th Messidor, Ninth year of the French Republic (Wednesday, 8th July, 1801. old stile.)

FRENCH COLONIES.

PROMULGATION OF THE COLONIAL CONSTITUTION.

Cape Francois, 19th Messidor.

Government had announced a few days ago, in a hand bill distributed to the public functionaries of this commune, that the central assembly had fixed upon the 8th of this month (7th July) to proclaim the colonial constitution; and, to render this Ceremony as majestic as important, the general had himself made the arrangements. In consequence of his orders, the celebration of the day was announced at three in the morning in all the sections of the town by beat of drum, and bands of Music intermixing alternately its melodious sound with those of the instruments which war seems to have adopted to announce its furies.

At five the whole troop of the line and the National guard were assembled on the public square. They presented the best order and discipline.

All the civil and military authorities, en costume had met at the Government house. About six they set off for the place of ceremony, where they arrived in the following order;

The Commission of Commerce.
The Administration of Marine,
The Municipality,
The Tribunal of Commerce,
The Tribunal of Peace,
The Civil Tribunal,
The Central Assembly.

The General in Chief accompanied by the two generals commanding the Department and Arrondissement; they followed the non commissioned Military officers, &c. Being arrived on the square, the civil and military authorities placed themselves in a circle round the tribune which had been elevated in order that the promulgation of the constitution might be done with more solemnity, and that every body might hear more distinctly the orator who was charged to announce it.

The croud was immense. The institutors and their pupils were stationed in the center of the square near the authorities. There existed the most profound silence, and every one waited with impatience for the reading of a work which is to fix the destinies of St. Domingo.

At that moment, Citizen Borgella, President of the central assembly, appeared at the tribune, and previous to the reading of the constitution he delivered a very eloquent discourse, which we here given entire as follows:

"*French Colonists, and brave Soldiers,*

"For a long time St. Domingo aspired to the unappreciable happiness of having a local Constitution.

" Factions, which succeeded each other in the government of the metropolis, in propagating their subversive principles in this distant Island, had smothered the just reclamations of its unfortunate inhabitants: had degraded them of the dignity of free men; had even ravished from them the previous rapture of those noble sentiments which elevate and dignify the soul, and had forced them to receive the Law which they had neither made nor consented to.

" The French Colonies, " said the constitution of the 3 (Article 6.) " are integral parts of the republic, and are subjected to the same constitutional law."

Thus, by the most terrible fatality, the destines of St. Domingo have been associated with those of the Metropolis.

It is thus that the Spirit of Party, which desolated France, has spread its ramifications through the immensity of the Seas, and has made St. Domingo bend under the enormous weight of its perverse influence.

This dreadful posture, this state of dissolution, could it last? No—It was reserved to a re-edifying genius speedily to fix the fate of the republic. In effect, Buonaparte flies from the confines of Egypt into the heart of France, and on a sudden the factions disappear; a social order succeeds to the convulsions of anarchy. The republic relishes the sweets of peace within, and prepares itself to reap the fruits of it without.

A New Constitution is laid; it is disengaged of that multiplicity of wheelworks which run foul of each other and which give rise to popular cabals, diversity of opinions, and public Calamities.

But this new Constitution—has it been made for you, insulars who inhabit a region so far distant and so far different from the Metropolis? Your representatives, like those of the other French department, have they concured or participated in it? No.

Wisdom, and all the virtues her companions, who have presided at the degestion of that Constitutional act, have therein consecrated your right, and stipulated your interest, by proclaiming that it was not made for you, that you would be submitted to the empire of peculiar laws.

From that moment, in short, justice has shone for you. The powerful and generous nation, of which you have the taste and character, and of which you make a part, has broken the disgraceful irons which the spirit of party and anarchy had combined to give you.

She has acknowledged the right which you hold from nature. Henceforth you will not be exposed to these terrible commotions, to these violent shocks, to the temptuous politics, which originate from the execution of laws made without interest, far from you, and which could not suit either yours manners, your usage or the climate you inhabit.

Thanks be given to the new French Constitution!

French colonists, you have been awakened by the art 91. The want of law has made itself be heard instantly; and you have manifested your with to the General who governs this colony, to the General who so many times preserved it when on the brink of a precipice, and who has defended it with so much success against the enterprize of the enemy of the French name, against the influence of all the factions.—Ah! How could you not be heard by him who consecrates all the moments of his life to heal up the deep wounds done to the Colony, and to spread on you a consolatory balm!

Toussaint Louverture, that extraordinary man, whose great actions commanded your admiration and your acknowledgments, has raised himself like a phoenix from the ashes, and has wholly devoted himself to the defence of your country, of your person, and of your properties.

Amidst the convulsive movements of anarchy, he has had the generosity, the courage to take charge of the rein of an abandoned colony, without any other defence than those which nature has given to it, and deprived of all the means which culture and commerce insure.

He has, you know it, made the French name respected, by causing its flag to be hoisted every where; he has known how to fill your ports with provisions; he has visited your plantations, invited commerce, repaired your cities, and disciplined the troops.

He has even done more; he has conquered inverate prejudices; he has, among you, strengthened the ties of the most tender fraternity, those ties which the old colonial system had so unhumanly reprobated, and which anarchy, to maintain its odious empire, made it a barbarous jest to tighten or break at pleasure.

The proclamation of the General in Chief, who has convoked your select men together, proves to what a degree he wishes for your welfare; he announces to you that the time of convulsion is past; he demonstrates the necessity of giving you laws of convenience; and adopting this constant maxim, that laws are conventions established by men, to conform themselves to, for the regulation of the order of society. He makes you conceive that it is with them as it is with the production of the earth, that every country has its manners, it statutes, as well as its appropriate fruits.

From these principles, an assembly of inhabitants has received from you the important task to lay down the constitutional bases of the interior regimen of this colony; and, faithful to the Metropolis, the General, who has authorited the convocation of this assembly, has proclaimed that this constitutional basis shall be submitted to the sanction of the French government.

But it was the duty of your selectmen to interpret favourably the too long silence of the metropolis, to consider its distance, and the state of warfare in which she finds herself; they could not but be frightened at the absence of the Laws, and in that imminent danger it was their duty, through love for you and attachment to France, to dissipate all disquietudes.

They remembered that the salvation of all is the Supreme law; and they have thought proper to invite the general who watches over destinies of St. Domingo, to cause the basis of the Legislation which they have laid out to be put in execution immediately.

To day this basis is offered to you. Your welfare, present and to come, has constantly occupied your select men; they have endeavoured to render it durable. May they not have been mistaken!

French colonists, and you, brave soldiers, never forget that it is time and experience only that can consolidate human institutions. Rally yourselves round the family compact which is now presented to you; your select men depositit in your bosom, as the palladium of your liberty civil and politic, and as a pledge of their affection for you and of their devotion to the public.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

People of St. Domingo.

The Colonial Constitution of this important island, has just been handed to me by the Central Assembly, composed of legislators, who in virtue of my proclamation of the 16th pluviose last, have met to establish laws which are to regulate and govern us.

I have read that law with attention; and persuaded that it will insure the welfare of my fellow citizens, as it is founded on good morals, on locallities, and principally on religion, I approve it.

But when I consider that I am charged with the execution of these constitutional laws, I see that my task is more difficult than that of the legislators has been. Nevertheless, I announce, that however vast and spacious the undertaking may be, I will do my best to go through with it.

O you, my fellow citizens, of every age, of station and colour, you are free; and the constitution, which is this day remitted to me, is to render that liberty eternal.

Let us, in the first place, prostrate ourselves before the creator of the universe, to thank him for a blessing so precious.

It is my duty to speak to you in the languarge of truth. This constitution assures to every individual the enjoyment of his rights; it requires of every citizen the practice of the virtues, as it calls within our climate the reign of good morals, and the divine religion of JESUS CHRIST.

Therefore, then, magistrates, serve as an example to the people of whom you are to consider yourselves the fathers and the defenders. Let probity and righteousness guide your actions and dictate your sentences. You will secure to yourselves the esteem of your fellow citizens; it is the sweetest consolation which a man in office can desire.

Brave military men! generals, officers, subalterns and soldiers! observe discipline and subordination, give activity to culture, be obedient to your chiefs, defend and maintain the constitution again foreign and domestic enemies who might endeavour to injure it. Let your motto always be BRAVERY, and your guide HONOUR; you will deserve well of the country.

Cultivators! avoid indolence, it is the mother of the vices. Guard principally against the seductions of men as ill intentioned as malevolent. You will at all times find in me as well as in the generals my representatives, the repressors of injustice and abuses.

Industrious inhabitants of the towns! Be submissive to the laws; they will not cease to be your protection and your ægis.

People, magistrates and soldiers! I lay before you your duties and mine. For me, I promise, in the face of heaven, to do whatever will depend on me, by the permission of God, to preserve union, peace and public tranquilty, and consequently the happiness of my fellow citizens. I promise to execute what is prescribed to me by the constitution. Swear to me in like manner, before the the supreme being, that you will submit yourselves to those laws, which are to ensure your happiness and consolidate your liberty.

Citizens! I inform you that the law is the compass of every citizen; that when it speaks they must yield obedience. The civil and military authorities are to be the first to submit to them, and to give thereby an example to the people. Follow from point to point the constitution which central and legislative assembly of St. Domingo has just presented to you; and may the sublime principles it has just consecrated remain eternally engraven upon our hearts.

At all times, my dear fellow citizens and friends, my desire, my wish, and my ambition, consisted in finding and preparing the means to render you free and happy; If I can attain an object so dear to my heart, I shall not regret life, and I shall go without any remose to render an account of my actions to the Almighty God, the sovereign author of all things.

Live forever the French Republic and the Colonial Constitution!

The General in Chief,
(Signed) TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

American Intelligence.

SALEM, August 4.

FROM RUSSIA.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Friendship, Captain Storey, from St. Petersburgh. Captain Storey confirms the accounts of the pacific disposition of the new Emperor, and of the consequent release of the English sailors, and restoration of their ships. Nothing, however, had been settled between England and Russia. It was said that the latter would still adhere to the principles of the armed neutrality; that a powerful party in the Emperor's councils evinced a hostile disposition towards the English; and that the attack on their allies the Danes, was a matter which they could not easily digest. In the mean time the Russians were fortifying the port of Cronstadt in the most effectual manner. The account of the progress of the British fleet in the Baltic, and their being off Riga, occasioned considerable sensation at St. Petersburgh, and the men of war were in consequence withdrawn into the inner harbour; but the return of the British fleet restored things to their natural state.

The executioners of the emperor Paul, Capt. Storey informs us, are well known to the public; and were pointed out to him as the benefactors of the empire. The character of the new Emperor is a perfect contrast to that of his father, and of course all those odious regulations, which regarded even the most minute parts of dress, are done away. He receives his subjects with affability; refuses those slavish marks of submission which had been exacted by Paul, and is beloved by his subjects.

When Captain Storey was at Elsineur, he found that the minds of the Danes were not yet calmed, since their contest with the British fleet, and they were very diligently strengthening their fortifications. Of the Swedes they complained loudly, for not co operating with them against the British.

The British fleet was just within the Baltic; the new admiral (Pole) had arrived; and lord Nelson sailed for England on the day that Captain Storey left Elsineur.

TRENTON, August 11.

MORE OF TOM PAINE.

[The following paragraph is from THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, Mr. Jefferson's official paper; and altho we did not doubt the truth of the report, that the President had actually invited Paine to this country, after seeing it so positively asserted in the Washington Federalist, yet to put the fact beyond dispute, we give the following, as it were, from Jefferson's own lips.]

We understood that Mr. Paine wrote to Mr. Jefferson, before he was elected president, stating to him a strong desire to return to America; but also stating his apprehension, from information possessed by him, that if he came in private vessel, the English would be likely to intercept the ship, make him their prisoner, and convey him to England, where his liberty, and perhaps life, might be endangered. He therefore requested, in case Mr. Jefferson should be elected president, and a national vessel should be sent to France, he might be permitted to take passage in her for this country. This letter Mr. Jefferson answered, and GAVE THE PERMISSION REQUIRED.

(N. INTELLIGENCER.

THE ANSWER.

Mr. Jefferson in his answer to the merchants of New Haven, urges, as a reason for turning men out of office, that offices, thro the intolerance of the Federalists, had been engrossed entirely by one party. The amount of this argument is, that as the federalists had done WRONG, by refusing appointments, but to one party, he must therefore DO WORSE to " correct the procedure." by turning those out who were ACTUALLY IN OFFICE. But in no instance could Mr. Jefferson be more unfortunate in the use of such an argument than in the case of the Collector of New-Haven; for this very man, by his own express declaration, actually holds FIVE OFFICES, TWO OF WHICH WERE GIVEN HIM IN MAY LAST, BY VERY FEDERAL LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT. After such an acknowledgment by the President, for him to make use of the argument he has, WITH THIS FACT STARING HIM IN THE FACE, is matter of just surprise to all—EXCEPT THOSE WHO HAVE READ HIS INAUGURAL SPEECH AND WITNESSED ACTS OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

THE SUPPLEMENT.

The Jacobins term Mr. Jefferson's answer to the remonstrance of the New-Haven merchants, " A SUPPLEMENT to his inauguration speech." This title appears to us to be more appropriate, than any one hitherto discovered by those who have attempted to GIVE IT A NAME; and altho some have been induced to consider it MERELY as an explanation of PHILOSOPHICAL Rhetoric; yet, how can it be supposed to explain sentiments with which it is at open war—It is, in fact, AS THE JACOBINS SAY (altho they don't often tell the truth) " A supplement (an addition) to his inauguration speech."

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, to a respectable merchant in this city, dated June 6, 1801.

" You will have seen by the English papers, that this country has actually been invaded by the Spaniards, who have penetrated to a certain distance beyond the frontiers, and taken three or four of our fortified towns. An armistice has since been agreed upon and preliminaries of peace have been signed. The ratifications, however, have not been exchanged, and it yet appears very doubtful in what manner the business will end. The English merchants of this place have received repeated intimations from their consul to be upon their guard; and it is generally understood that one of the conditions to which Portugal has been obliged to submit is, the cessation of the British trade from her ports; or even that it should not be worse, for many people have been afraid of confiscation. Some families have already retired, and many more themselves in readiness."

Information as late as June 8th, received by a respectable gentleman in England, states that no news had been received there since the arrival of Lord St. Helens at Petersburgh; but that little doubt existed of the re-establishment of the course between England and the Northern Powers. It was believed at London that all controversy would be removed by a convention regulating the right of search; and if such a convention were formed, it was understood that the British government had offered to the American minister, if desired by the United States, to secure to us by treaty every limitation of the right of search which England might concede to any other nation.

Little apprehensions were entertained in England of a French invasion, though it was thought that if seriously intended, it would be formidable as it would be rendered more hazardous by the delay until the return of the English fleet from the Baltic. The crisis of scarcity had passed, and there were the best prospects of an early and plentiful harvest. It is stated, however, that bread would continue dear till Nov. The letter concludes with an opinion that American merchants, who may have shipped flour at the high prices after the 25th of last month would be losers.

(*National Intelligencer.*)

From the New York Gazette.

THOUGHTS.

Collected from the best writers on Politics.

Liberty may be endangered by the abuses of liberty, as well as by the abuses of power; and there are numerous instances of the former as well as of the latter.

However useful jealousy may be in republics yet when, likewise in the natural it abounds too much in the body politic, the eyes of both become very liable to be deceived by the delusive appearances which that malady casts on surrounding objects.

An absolute or qualified negative in the executive, upon the acts of the legislative body, is admitted by the ablest adepts in poltical science, to be an indispensible barrier against the encroachments of the latter upon the former.

The promotion of science and literature contributes to the security of a free constitution. It teaches the people to know, and to value their own rights; to discern and provide against invasions of them; to distinguish between oppression and the necessary exercise of lawful authority; between burthens proceeding from a disregard to their convenience, and those resulting from the inevitable exigencies of society; to discriminate the spirit of liberty, from that of licentiousness, cherishing the first, avoiding the last, and uniting a speedy, but temperate vigilence against encroachments, with an inviolable respect to the laws.

It is desirable, on all occasions, to unite with a steady and firm adherence to constitutional and necessary acts of government, the fullest evidence of a disposition, as far as may be practicable, to consult the wishes of every part of the community, and to lay the foundations of the public administration in the affections of the people.

The rank due to a nation will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by a reputation of weakness. To avoid insult, there must be an ability to repel it; to secure peace, it must be known that there is a readiness at all times for war.

Time and experience frequently discover defects even in laws prepared and passed with the greatest circumspection.

It is essential to the due administration of government, that the boundaries fixed by the constitution between the different departments should be preserved.

The most popular branch of every government, partaking of the republican genius, by being generally the favourite of the people, will be generally a full match, if not an overmatch, for every other member of the government.

That which like a worm eats out the very heart of government, is the emulation, the ambition, and the discord of the parties invested with it.

All who have ever written on government, are unanimous, that among a people generally corrupt, liberty cannot long exist.

Legislators will not govern men by all the laws which they can make, unless a sense of moral obligation is supported.—Little as some of them may think of the necessity of public worship, and the contempt which they show, it is their surest hold, and makes men " subject not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake."

A representative ought not to sacrifice his unbiassed opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, to any man, or to any set of men living. They are a trust from Providence, for the abuse of which he is deeply answerable. He owes his constituents, not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays instead of serving them, if he sacrifices it to their opinion.

The declaration of infidels, that religion is the invention of kings and priests, is a plain confession of its utility in supporting civil government.

It was stated in the British parliament in a late debate, that the quantity of grain imported into England in the year ending the 5th of October, 1800, amounted to one million eight hundred thousand quarters, valued at seven millions sterling.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1801.

ST. PAUL AND THE PRESIDENT.

"Now I beseech you brethren mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them."—Rom 16. 17.

The inspired Apostle and the Philosopher appear to have a different view of things.—The President, indeed, *marks* those that cause divisions but his *marks* are those of affection and regard. Does he *avoid them?* The infamous Thomas Paine—who blasphemes God and denies our holy Religion is not *avoided*. A passage to our country is afforded him in a national ship—by the authority of the President of the United States!

"And have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness but rather reprove them."—Eph. 5th. 11th.

It is admitted, that the President has *fellowship* with Thomas Paine, that he corresponds with the author of the *"Age of Reason,"* and the reviler of General Washington!!

"See then that ye walk circumspectly not as fools but as wise."—Eph. 5. 17.

Our pious President offers protection to an Infidel who is no longer tolerated even in France!!!

Men and Brethren *"who hath bewitched you that ye should not obey the Truth?"* Were ye not forewarned of these things?

In 1797, the clear revenue from the post office over and above all the expences of the establishment, amounted to 46 000 dollars; in 1798 to 57,000; in 1799 to 63 000, and in 1800 to 80,000! Previous to 1797 the product never exceed 53,000.

According to a statement lately made in the British House of Commons by Mr. Dundas, late Secretary, the number of ships taken from the enemy by the British since 1793, amounts to 78 ships of the line, 181 fogates, 224 smaller vessels, 743 French, 15 Dutch, and 76 Spanish privateers. This statement was made before the victory of Lord Nelson, in the Baltic.

American Cantharides.

A species of *Bug* has been discovered in the state of Connecticut, and is supposed to exist in other parts of the Union, resembling in appearance and effect, the imported *Cantharides*, they principally abound in potatoe patches during the summer.

A Dr. SHELTON, of Huntingdon, in that State, declares these American Insects to possess all the Virtues of the Spanish, and in a higher degree; which he has proved by frequent applications. He procures them by placing a brass kettle or earthen vessel, whose inside is smooth beneath the potatoe vines to which these Bugs or Flies attach themselves; and, by shaking the vines, they fall into the vessel; from which they are unable to ascend. He then puts the vessel in a little boiling water, which kills them in a few minutes; when he spreads them in the open air, in a shade, as they retain their strength better for being dried slowly.

The Spanish Cantharides, this Physician says cost nearly 20 dollars a pound; while more of these American Cantharides may be obtained, than will be wanted for domestic use, with no expence, and little trouble.

A Russian peasant has lately made a watch of singularly curious workmanship. It is of the size of an egg. Within it are represented the sepulchre of our Lord, the stone closing it, and the guards standing nigh. The watch is a repeater. When the hour strikes, the stone is suddenly rolled from the mouth of the sepulchre, the guards fall on their faces, angels appear, the blessed women arrive, and that melody is played which it is usual to execute in Russia on Pasch Eve. The same artist, whose name is Kulnby, has constructed an admirable model for a bridge of a single arch over the Neva.—Both these specimens of art and genius are now in the possession of the Academy of Arts at Petersburgh.

[London paper.

C. Rea,

A Tract of Land in Crawford county, containing 200 acres, on the south side of the Pymingtuning, in possession of Samuel Rogers, adjoining a warrant in the name of John Ludwick. Taken in execution as the property of Peter Smith and Abraham Smith, at the suit of Robert Saunderson.

A Tract of Land containing 100 acres, with a mill thereon not covered, and eight or ten acres cleared. Taken in execution as the property of William Love and Elisha Wall, at the suit of Thomas Wiley, ass. &c.

Lot No. 220, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded by Front and Second street, by Lots No. 219 and 221, one fourth part sold to John Robinson, being 30 feet on Second street and 80 feet deep, being the north west corner. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Shaw, at the suit of Robert Henderson.

One Out Lot of the Town of Pittsburgh, marked in the general plan of said Out Lots by Col. George Woods, No. 33, containing five acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of John Gibson, Esq. at the suit of William Chancellor.

One Out Lot situate in Mead Island, containing 5 acres, one Town Lot, No. 2, situate in Meadville, adjoining Lot No. 3, with a frame house and log kitchen, one other Lot No. 43, with a log house, one other Lot No. 46, with a log house, two other Lots situate in the Diamond, No 108 and No. 109, the one half of an undivided Tract of Land situate in William Power's district No 2, on the east side of French creek, adjoining lands of Robert Finney on the north, and David Mead, Esq. on the south, containing 396 acres, more or less, one other Tract of Land situate in Power's district, on

de tief vot stole em, he shall bay pesides den tollers, ant ax no questions.

STAUKER POUDRELERDRE.

Allegheny County, to wit:

List of Causes set down for Trial at September Term 1801.

David Bogge and Mary his wife	vs	Robert Hays
Lessee of Tho. Roberts	vs	John Allen
Hugh Sterling	vs	Paul Reed and Robert M'Cullough
Lessee of Tho. White	vs	Benjamin James
James & Abm. Powers	vs	Stephen M'Conaghy
Daniel M'Dermott, ass.	vs	John M'Dermott
James M'Mahon	vs	Wm. Wusthoff, F. Haymaker, Geo. Power & C. Craig
Ab. & Arnold Custard	vs	John Stewart
Peacock & Wrenshall	vs	Nathan Gregg
John Mitchell	vs	John Rosenberry
Lessee of Art. Gardner	vs	Geo. Vallandigham, Esq. T. Moore & H. Potter.
John Wilson	vs	John Stille
Lessee of Jas. Robinson	vs	Henry Louderback
William Dunning	vs	David Mead
John Emmet	vs	Robert Patterson
Susanna Porter pr.	vs	Jas M'Millan & wife
Wm. Rowley	vs	George Williams
Commonwealth ass. ash.	vs	Morrow Lowrey
James Patterson	vs	Caleb Plumb
Robert Callendar	vs	Alexander Spiers
Joseph Collins	vs	James Moore
M. Swatzwelder's exs.	vs	William Green
Arthur Gardner	vs	Henry Kerkendall
idem	vs	Ezekiel Jones
Thomas Carmichael	vs	W C. Welsh
Thomas Armstrong	vs	Samuel Nelly
Arthur Gardner	vs	John Jones
James Grames	vs	Moses Ford sp. bail of Thomas Rogers
Abdiel M'Clure	vs	Nathan Patterson
James & Jos. Patterson	vs	Dunning M'Nair
George Powers	vs	Garret Covert
William Cheney	vs	John White
William Dunning	vs	Wm. Cogan & wife
William Fulton	vs	Wm. Armstrong
Daniel Sutton	vs	Robert Hays
David Finley	vs	Charles Harrah
Thomas B. Patterson	vs	George Swasick
Thomas Moor	vs	William Cogan
Henry Welbay	vs	Samuel Graham
John Householder	vs	Theophilus Cessna
James Wilson	vs	Hugh Cunningham
Frederick Keller	vs	Matthias Hooks
James Dunlap & Co.	vs	David Kerr
idem	vs	idem
idem	vs	James Brotherton
Dunlap & Jones in Co.	vs	Dunning M'Nair
James Hilliard	vs	Jacob Haymaker
Isaac Kafter's admr.	vs	Benjamin Kafter
Fowler & Herd	vs	R. & I. Brotherton
Stephen Wiley for self and state	vs	William Cecil
William Gray	vs	William Anderson
Joseph Douthet	vs	Robert Wornock and Thomas Hartshorn
Daniel M'Millan	vs	Peter Loutzenheiser
John Veale	vs	John White
Thomas Watts	vs	John Hays
Polly Figley	vs	James Kerr
Samuel S. Kipney	vs	John M'Curdy
David Steel	vs	David Duncan's exrs.
Robert Galbraith	vs	James Goudy
Lessee of John Brown	vs	Wm. M'Junkins
Thomas M'Kee, esq.	vs	Wm. Bennet
Ennion Williams	vs	John Lealin
Lessee of James Little	vs	Hugh Boyles
William Wallace	vs	John M'Gee
Benjamin Couch	vs	Samuel Morgan
idem	vs	idem
James Tack	vs	William Thompson
Rhody a negro woman	vs	Peter Trough
Francis Douglass	vs	Samuel & John Sprot
Lessee of M Beltzhover	vs	David Kennedy
Lessee of Hugh Scott	vs	William Barrett
Tho. B. Patterson	vs	John Redick

Proposals in writing, sealed, will

be received by the Burgesses, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, for extending the present Market House,

Materials to be furnished by the persons who undertake the work.

A plan will be shewn on Saturday at 12 o'clock.

Security will be required for the performance of the contract.

Pittsburgh, August 27, 1801.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Electors within the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler, that an Election will be held at the several Election Districts within the counties aforesaid, on the Second Tuesday in October next, when and where they are to elect, agreeable to law,

One person to represent the counties aforesaid in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Three persons to represent the counties aforesaid in the House of Representatives of said state.

Two persons to be returned as Sheriff, and

One person as County Commissioner.

Dated at Pittsburgh, this 26th day of August 1801, and in the 26th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Ephraim Jones, Sheriff.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from George Crawford's mill, on the Kiskiminitas on the 12th of April last, a dark bay HORSE, about 8 years old, a star in his forehead, between 12 and 13 hands high, has lately had the pole-evil, has some saddle marks, a long heavy tail, a natural trotter.—Whoever takes up said Horse, and delivers him to Michael Risher, at Crawford's mill, to Geo. Crawford, in M'Kee's Port, or to Robert Henderson, in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

ABRAHAM RISHER.

August 26, 1801.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th day of September next, a certain Tract of Land, situate about a mile and a half from Pittsburgh, on the south side of the Monongahela river, containing 324 acres and allowance, &c. bounded on the west by land of John Ormsby, on the south by land of Oliver Ormsby and Charles Smith, and on the east by Beck's run. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel S. Mahon, at the suit of Robert Culbertson. The above Tract of Land is equal to any in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, fronting on the river nearly one mile, the greatest part first rate bottom fit for meadow, upwards of 60 acres of land already cleared, a good square log dwelling house, and out-houses for tenants, and a young bearing orchard.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1801.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th day of September next, the following described property, viz.

Four Lots in the Borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the general plan of said Borough No. 447, 448, 449 and 450, bounded by Liberty street and Strawberry alley, and Lot No. 451, on Sixth and Wood streets; also, a Tract of Land containing 300 acres, or thereabouts, on which James Horner now lives, situate in Pitt township. Taken in execution as the property of Dunning M'Nair and James Horner, at the suit of Wilson Hunt.

A Tract of Land in Crawford county, containing 200 acres, on the south side of the Pymingtuning, in possession of Samuel Rogers, adjoining a warrant in the name of John Ludwick. Taken in execution as the property of Peter Smith and Abraham Smith, at the suit of Robert Saunderson.

A Tract of Land containing 100 acres, with a mill thereon not covered, and eight or ten acres cleared. Taken in execution as the property of William Love and Elisha Wall, at the suit of Thomas Wiley, ass. &c.

Lot No. 220, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded by Front and Second street, by Lots No. 219 and 221, one fourth part sold to John Robinson, being 30 feet on Second street and 80 feet deep, being the north west corner. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Shaw, at the suit of Robert Henderson.

One Out Lot of the Town of Pittsburgh, marked in the general plan of said Out Lots by Col. George Woods, No. 33, containing five acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of John Gibson, Esq at the suit of William Chancellor.

One Out Lot situate in Mead Island, containing 5 acres, one Town Lot, No. 2, situate in Meadville, adjoining Lot No. 3, with a frame house and log kitchen, one other Lot No. 43, with a log house, one other Lot No. 46, with a log house, two other Lots situate in the Diamond, No 108 and No. 109, the one half of an undivided Tract of Land situate in William Power's district No 2, on the east side of French creek, adjoining lands of Robert Finney on the north, and David Mead, Esq. on the south, containing 396 acres, more or less, one other Tract of Land situate in Power's district, on the east side of French creek, adjoining lands of John Wilkins, jun. Robert Fitzrandolph and others, containing 411 acres and allowance.—Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Lord and Nicholas Lord, at the suit of Robert Brotherton & Co. for the use of James and William Miller.

A certain Tract or parcel of Land in Pitt township, adjoining and bounded by the Allegheny river, Penn's Manor Lands, James Brotherton and others, containing 319 acres and 20 perches. Taken in execution as property of James Patterson, at the suit of William Reyburn and George Doudle.

One hundred and twenty eight acres of Land on the waters of Turtle creek, adjoining lands of Ephraim Steele, Christopher Wonder and others, and known by the name of Waters's Improvement. Taken in execution as the property of James M'Kee and Thomas Foreman, at the suit of John Mulhollam.

One Donation Tract of Land, containing 200 acres, No. 46, in the forks of Shenango, adjoining the lands of John Jones, ten acres deadened. Taken in execution as the property of Cornelius Hendrickson, at the suit of William Reed.

Part of Lot No. 181, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, with a Brick House 22 feet front on Front street. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Creigh, at the suit of Israel and David Jones.

Four hundred acres of Land, situate on the waters of Slippery Rock creek, on the north side, late Moore's district, adjoining Gideon Miller and others, held by settlement, with a house and from five to eight acres cleared.—Taken in execution as the property of James Caldwell, at the suit of Dunning M'Nair.

Two hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less, situate in Moon township, adjoining lands of Robert Vance, the Ohio river, Henry Ulery and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Cheney and Adam Patterson, at the suit of James M'Kee.

A certain piece or parcel of Land in Middlesex township, on the waters of Big and Little Conequenessing creek, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of Abraham Freyer and William Freeman. Taken in execution as the property of James Carson, at the suit of Robert M'Gill, ass. of John Clows.

A Tract of Land situate in Mifflin township, containing 114 acres, be the same more or less, adjoining lands of John Ritchie, Esq. John Chambers, John Gilmore and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Patterson, at the suit of James Morrison.

Four hundred acres of Land, be the same more or less, situate on the road from Pittsburgh to Franklin, 33 miles from Pittsburgh, whereon Mathew M'Ewin now resides, adjoining the donation land line. Taken in execution as the property of John Huey, at the suit of John Woods.

One Tract of Land containing 200 acres, situate about two miles from the town of Waterford. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Patterson, at the suit of Henry Major.

A Tract of Land containing 200 acres, situate in Greenfield township, Crawford county, 20 acres cleared, and a cabin thereon erected.—Taken in execution as the property of Henry Hurst, at the suit of Nathaniel Mallory.

Four Lots in the Borough of Pittsburgh numbered in the plan of said Borough 447, 448 449 and 450 Taken in execution as the property of James Horner and Dunning M'Nair in company, at the suit of John Clein.

Ephraim Jones, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, August 26, 1801.

WANTED,

A QUANTITY *of good sound* BARLEY *fit for making Beer Malt, for which a generous price will be given. Apply to the subscriber in Market street, Pittsburgh*

JAMES YEAMAN, Baker.

August 28, 1801. tf

N. B. A person who understands making Malt and brewing Beer, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

AN ALMANACK
For the year 1802

Will shortly be published at this Office. When Storekeepers and others may be supplied at a moderate price.

Pittsburgh, August 28, 1801.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

It having been discovered, from good authority, that a certain disappointed political babbling Bagatelle, has got somewhat deranged, and having taken to the woods, is rising and running from one cabbin to another, keeping the industrious folks from their labour, by *yelping* like an untutored CUB, that *General Fowler* is a TURN COAT, that he has *damn'd all the Republicans*, and God knows what. The good people of this country are hereby informed, that the whole is an Electioneering LIE—and, he or they who utters such shameful incoherent falsities will shortly be discovered, by the people of Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler, to be not only *knaves*, but *fools*. As the poet has it,

"'Gainst fools be guarded, its a certain rule,
"Wits are safe things, there's *danger in a fool.*"

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bordeaux, to his friend in Georgetown, dated June 10, 1801.

"We hear from Paris that the Treaty has been accepted, and that Mr. Dawson was on the eve of his departure."

Upwards of *sixty days* have elapsed since the date of our last intelligence from England; in consequence of which we remain ignorant of the events of Europe generally, but particularly of the situation of Egypt, a country which for the last three years has successively excited the admiration, the anxiety, and the sympathy of the world. As to the various rumours which we have had on this subject, they have all proved the offspring either of ignorance or wickedness. The latest information we possess was received from Gibraltar, which brought the Egyptian dates down to the 3d of May, at which period no events of consequence had occurred.—The situation of the French army was daily becoming more hopeless; while the British, enjoying considerable intercourse with the country, and receiving large reinforcement and supplies, were acquiring numerous advantages, as to resources, situation and force. The subsequent events, will therefore, doubtless determine the fate of that country. Of these we can expect to receive advices *only* from England, the communication with France and her army there, being effectually obstructed by the British.

The following article from a Charleston paper of the 4th instant, will afford room for speculation:

Captain Washbourn, from Cape Francois, informs, that the day before he sailed, a private armed schooner arrived at that port, in thirty six days from Bourdeaux, with a number of passengers. The Captain brought out dispatches for Touissaint; and immediately on his arrival, was sent up to the house of Gen. Moat, the second officer in command, where he was detained with all his papers. Capt. Washbourn made particular enquiries of what intelligence she brought, but nothing had transpired, as the passengers were not permitted to go on shore.—The vessel must have left Bourdeaux about the 15th of June.

Captain Silsbee arrived at Boston, on Thursday last, from Cape Francois, sailed from thence on the 25th of July, and on the 28th was boarded by a French corvette of 22 guns, treated politely, and informed that she was from Brest bound to the Cape, and sailed in company with FIFTEEN SAIL OF THE LINE, destined to the same place.

GEORGE TOWN, August 21.

Through Lisbon, a letter has been received from Mr. O'Brien, our Consul at Algiers, from which the following is an extract.

Algiers, May 24 1801.

"A few days past I received letters from Consul Cathcart, dated the 7th of April. No arrangement had taken place with the Bashaw on our affairs. Six sail of Tripoline corsairs were ready for sea, and it was generally thought would have orders to capture Americans. The Algerines have arranged their differences with the Grand Seignior.

To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennsylvania Population Company being informed, that reports are industriously circulated with a view to impress the public mind unfavourably to their title, by stating, that they have not been able to procure patents for their lands west of the Allegheny; think proper, to prevent persons from being imposed on by such reports, to procure and publish the following Notarial Certificate made from actual inspection of the patents deposited in their office in the city of Philadelphia, and to forward the certificate to the Printer hereof, for the examination of those who desire it.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania residing in the City of Philadelphia, by lawful authority commissioned and sworn, Do hereby certify and attest unto all whom it doth or may concern, That on the day of the date hereof, I went to the Office of the Pennsylvania Population Company in the said city, and found therein deposited, Eight Hundred and Four several original and genuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and Four several Tracts of Land, surveyed by virtue of warrants issued in pursuance of the Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, of the third day of April, 1792, to John Field, William Crawford, and James Gibson, in trust for the said Pennsylvania Population Company, the said Lands being north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Conewango creek, in Pennsylvania, and situated as follows, to wit:—Five Hundred and Sixty Four Tracts in District No. 1, late Thomas Rees deputy surveyor's—One Hundred and Eighty Three Tracts in District No. 2, late William Power deputy surveyor's—Thirty Six Tracts in District No. 4 late Thomas Stokeley deputy surveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts in the District late John Hoge deputy surveyor's.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June, 1801.

PETER LOHRA, Notary.

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE NEXT

Will be Published,

By JOHN WYETH.

And for Sale at his Printing Office in Harrisburgh for the Author,

The Second Edition, with considerable improvement and additions, of

PRECEDENTS

In the OFFICE of A

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

To which is added

A SHORT SYSTEM OF CONVEYANCING,

In a method entirely new.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing a variety of the most useful Forms

By COLLINSON READ, Esquire.

THOSE *persons who may wish to be supplied with this useful Book, must notify the Printer hereof, as soon as possible, as a considerable part of the impression is already engaged——The price will be One Dollar,*

May 9, 1801.

☞ *Subscriptions received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

FOR SALE,

The following

DONATION AND DEPRECIATION LANDS

FIRST *Donation District*—No. 5, 6, 15, 24, 52, 63, 82, 86, 91, 136, 150, 171, 180

Second Donation District—No. 22, 33, 171, 367, 389, 414, 427, 1763, 1828, 1895, 1898, 1913, 1942, 1945

Third Donation District—No. 23, 24, 57, 60, 456, 459, 482, 501, 527, 528, 529

Fourth Donation District—No. 68, 73, 75, 652, 771, 765, 796, 828, 854, 860.

Fifth Donation District—No. 83, 95, 871, 886, 892, 973, 1014, 1085.

Sixth Donation District—No. 1123, 1296, 1302

Seventh Donation District—No. 135, 1368, 1370, 1378, 1474.

Eighth Donation District—No. 159, 1525, 1539, 1541, 1554, 1598, 1623, 1633, 1640, 1651, 1659, 1675, 1695, 1719

Tenth Donation District—No. 1970, 2020, 2073, 2150.

Second Depreciation District—No. 107.

Third Depreciation District—No. 91, 94.

Fourth Depreciation District—No. 77, 78, 79, 93, 64, 142, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178.

Fifth Depreciation District—No. 108, 287, 288.

Any person inclining to purchase any of the above Tracts of Land, may know the terms of Sale by applying to the subscriber, living three miles from Pittsburgh, on the west side of the Allegheny river,

JAMES SAMPLE.

May 20, 1801. &c.

Whereas Nathan Heald and son have erected, or in part erected, a Grist and Saw mill on Little Beaver, near the mouth, in Beaver county, state of Pennsylvania, and they the said Nathan and son purpose compleating the works, and renting or letting the same—The public are hereby notified, that the dam backs the water on my land, injures and in a great measure destroys a valuable mill seat that I wish to improve, and as this was done without my consent, or any one authorised by me to permit it, I caution all persons concerned either as owner or occupier, that a suit will be commenced unless the dam is lowered in such a manner that the stream may pass in its natural bed, and I receive no kind of inconvenience from the backing of the water.

JOHN BEVER.

June, 1801.

Holland Company Lands.

TO correct reports that are in circulation and to prevent honest and well meaning people from being injured and imposed on by false representations, the Agents of the Holland Land Company have been advised to communicate to the public the situation and the amount of patents that have been issued for lands lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, within the state of Pennsylvania—and if any persons require further evidence of the truth of this publication, than the Notarial Certificate annexed, by examining the books of record in the Rolls Office in Lancaster they will see the copy of each patent.

And that no doubts may remain of the validity of the titles and of the solid foundation upon which the patentees have secured their claims the opinions of some of the most eminent lawyers in the state have been obtained, and are now made public for the information of all those who are desirous to purchase Lands in this rich and flourishing country, and for the satisfaction of all those who hold Lands under the Holland Company either by purchase or settlement.

The original papers from which this publication is made, are placed in the hands of Mr ANTHONY BEELEN, of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of all who are desirous to see, and who will give themselves the trouble to examine them

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, residing in the city of Philadelphia, by lawful authority duly commissioned and sworn, DO hereby certify and attest unto all whom it doth or may concern, that on the day of the date hereof I went to the Office of Paul Busti, Esquire, Agent for the Holland Land Company, in the said city, and found therein deposited Eight Hundred and Seventy several original and genuine patents, for Eight Hundred and Seventy several Tracts of Land, surveyed by virtue of warrants issued in pursuance of the act of assembly of Pennsylvania of the third day of April, 1792, to Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Stadnitski, Christian Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, of the city of Amsterdam, the said Lands being north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, in Allegheny county, in Pennsylvania, and situated as follows, to wit—One Hundred and Nine Tracts in District No 1, late Thomas Rees, deputy surveyor's—Two Hundred and Eighteen Tracts in District No. 2, late William Power, deputy surveyor's—Eighteen Tracts in District No. 3, late Thomas Stokeley, deputy surveyor's—Two Hundred and Fifty Seven Tracts in District No. 6, late Samuel Nicholson, deputy surveyor's—and Two Hundred and Sixty Eight Tracts in District No. 7, late Alexander M'Dowell, deputy surveyor's.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the seventeenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and one.

PETER LOHRA, *Notary Public.*

C A S E.

The Judges of the Supreme Court having decided at Nisi Prius that no settler or intruder, but the Commonwealth alone could take advantage of any forfeiture incurred by a warrantee of Lands west of the Allegheny under the act of the 3d of April, 1792, and patents having issued in a number of instances to the Holland and Population Companies by order of the Board of Property, in pursuance of the proviso in the ninth section of that act: are not these patents conclusive on the Commonwealth, preclude all claim of forfeiture in such instances, and vest a complete title in the patentee?

ANSWER.

The Judges of the Supreme Court decided at Nisi Prius that no settler or intruder upon Lands west of the Allegheny could take advantage of any forfeiture that might be incurred by warrantees under the Act of the 3d of April, 1792 and that such advantage could only be taken by the Commonwealth in the mode prescribed by the Act.

It likewise appeared on the hearing of the motion for a mandamus, that patents had regularly issued in a number of instances to the Holland and Population Companies in conformity to the exception given by the Board of Property to the ninth section of the act, and the proviso annexed to it.

We are of opinion—

1st. That even if there is a manifest forfeiture of the claim of a warrantee, the fact must be established and recognized by the state before any other person can lawfully make a settlement on the same land, or a second warrant can issue

2d. That patents having been regularly granted to the Holland and Population Companies under the authority of the Board of Property without fraud or surprise, the patentees, their heirs and assigns cannot be affected by any subsequent difference in the construction of the law or any revocation of the order of the Board of Property.

(Signed) WILLIAM LEWIS,
EDWARD TILGHMAN,
JARED INGERSOLL,
A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1801. 5t.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiskey,

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to

OLIVER ORMSBY.

A variety of

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittsburgh. There fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling house on the Tract, and a mill seat superior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1800.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market House,

MAKES and sells all kinds of Ladies Buck skin and Plush Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all descriptions, Saddle bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holsters, Light Horse Caps, Fire Buckets and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He also makes Mattraffes of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1801.

The highest prices will be given for Cow Taile. and Horse Hair. Apply as above.

NOTICE.

SOME time ago purchased from Thomas and Ann Girty a Tract of Land on the Allegheny river, and, (as part of the consideration) gave them an obligation to convey a Tract of Land on the waters of Paint creek, in the North Western Territory; it is now reported that there are liens on the land sold to me, which will prevent them from making a clear and indisputable title. I therefore forwarn all persons whatsoever from taking an assignment of the obligation, as I shall not consider myself bound by it, unless I receive the stipulated consideration.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1801.

TO BE RENTED,

A TAN YARD, *with every suitable convenience for carrying on business, 13 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Monongahela River with or without a good plantation. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to Mr. JOHN REED Tavernkeeper, Pittsburgh, or to WILLIAM CARLEMAN, on the premises.*

May 19, 1801. tf.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Pennsylvania Population Company will continue to sell portions of their Lands situated on the waters of Lake Erie, or French Creek, and other branches of navigable waters that fall into the Ohio, to actual settlers, at moderate prices and extensive credit. The Company having paid attention to opening Roads, erecting Mills, &c. for the accommodation of their settlers, and the great obstacles that attends the first settlement of a new country being removed, it is expected the liberal terms of sale, together with the peculiar advantages these lands possess, will induce rapid emigration from the old settled states; as their lands are not patented, the settler is thereby secured in his title from the state—the quality of these lands are equal, if not superior, to any now settling in America, well watered, and covered with a variety of excellent timber, and the climate remarkably healthy. New settlers will be supplied with provision at reduced prices, from the inhabitants residing in the country. For the better accommodation of the public the Managers of said Company have their Agents stationed on the waters of Beaver creek, in Beaver county; at the town of Conlat, near Meadville, in Crawford county; and at the Office of the subscriber in the town of Greenfield, east end of the Triangle adjoining the west line of the state of New York, where settlers from the eastward, or elsewhere, may be accommodated with an extensive choice of valuable land.

JUDAH COLT, *Agent for Pennsylvania Population Company.*

Greenfield, Erie County, May 8, 1801. 3m.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just received and are now opening a large and general assortment of the newest and most fashionable

MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for Sale by Wholesale or Retail. Having laid their Goods in on very low terms they pledge themselves to their friends and the public in general that they will be sold at very reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

They still continue to keep an elegant assortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good.

Pittsburgh, June 19, 1801.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige us by paying off their accounts

B L A N K S.

Justices Summonses, Executions, &c. for sale at this Printing Office.

To the Electors of Allegheny Beaver and Butler Counties.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myself a Candidate for SHERIFF at the next Election. Should I, through your suffrages, obtain said Office, it will be my endeavour to perform the duties thereto annexed for the public advantage.

SAMUEL M'CORD.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)

READ'S DIGEST

Of all such Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the several acts) for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subscribers may be supplied with the Books.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Printing Business, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW STORE.

Isaac Gregg,

IS just opening, in one of the front rooms of *Judge Breckenridge's* buildings, a few doors above Messrs. Barkers Store, a large and handsome afforment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will dispose of at the most reduced prices; he will be happy in furnishing those of his former customers, and hopes that his conduct in business, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, also, for Country Linnen, and other articles of Country Produce.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the evening of the 20th inst. *HENRY FRY*, a Corporal, belonging to the 2d Regiment Artillerists and Engineers.—He was born in Germany, is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, has short brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, and is by trade a taylor. He speaks very low, and seldom without a smile—he dresses remarkably neat, and took with a round hat, a short linnen jacket with sleeves, two dimity vests and one or two pair of dimity overalls. Whoever apprehends the above deserter and secures him in any jail, or will deliver him to any officer of the United States, shall have the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JAMES READ,
Captain Commanding.

Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, July 23, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,

ON the *Premises, on Saturday the 5th of September next, so much of a* TRACT OF LAND, *lying in Moon township, in the county of Allegheny, late the property of George Justice, deceased, containing 200 acres, adjoining lands of Isaac Justice, William Thompson, and others, as is included within the dotted lines and four other lines of the draft of the said Tract of Land, pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of the said county of Allegheny, for the discharge of the debts of the decedent. Of this, six copies to be set up in six of the most public places of the county six weeks before sale, and to be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette the three Fridays preceding the day of sale.—When and where attendance will be given by the Administrator.*

By order of the Orphans' Court, 22d of June 1801.

T. BATES, Clerk.

rally a full match, if not an overmatch, for every other member of the government.

That which like a worn eats out the very heart of government, is the emulation, the ambition, and the discord of the parties invested with it.

All who have ever written on government are unanimous, that among a people generally corrupt, liberty cannot long exist.

Legislators will not govern men by all the laws which they can make, unless a sense of moral obligation is supported.—Little as some of them may think of the necessity of public worship, and the contempt which they show, it is their securest hold, and makes men "subject not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake."

A representative ought not to sacrifice his unbiassed opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, to any man, or to any set of men living. They are a trust from Providence, for the abuse of which he is deeply responsible. He owes his constituents, not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays instead of serving them, if he sacrifices it to their opinion.

The declaration of infidels, that religion is the invention of kings and priests, is a plain confession of its utility in supporting civil government.

It was stated in the British parliament in a late debate, that the quantity of grain imported into England in the year ending the 5th of October, 1800, amounted to one million eight hundred thousand quarters, valued at seven millions sterling.